

AROUND THE FARM.

Edited by ANDREW H. WARD.

FAILURE OF WHEAT.

Formerly wheat was raised with good results in New England, but later on the best wheat was raised in Genesee county, New York, and has been gradually going farther and farther West, declining East as the crop has failed to be remunerative, owing to the wasteful system of cultivation adopted, and now in States as far west as Wisconsin, where they formerly produced in large quantities, wheat has been reduced to six and ten bushels as an average, yet they produce as good crops of corn, oats, barley and better crops of rye and grass than they did twenty years ago.

It is very evident that to grow wheat successfully a different system will have to be adopted from that formerly pursued; either fertilization must be resorted to or a rotation of crops, clover occupying a prominent position in the rotation. It is not a question of cultivation, it is contained in it only a question of time when the crops of corn, oats, barley, rye and grass will diminish as wheat has, and as these crops have in New England, where formerly large crops were grown without manure than are now grown, it is evident that if barn manure were to be had in quantity sufficient, the restoration of the fertility of the land by this process would be slow before the land could again be put in condition to grow crops that should be satisfactory to the progressive farmer, and the production of crops by the use of producing with proper cultivation and manuring.

There is much land worn out by bad manure, and so located that to bring it into condition with barn-yard manure is out of the question, as it takes time and money to transport it. The use of chemical manures, however, by the use of chemical manures, lands may be made at once to produce a paying crop.

As good an authority as J. B. Ames says: "With the composition of dung from horses, and the known composition of the various ingredients it contains, the question has often occurred to me as to whether it will be possible to do anything by way of improving its fertilizing powers, ought we to fix the ammonia, or ought we to try and manipulate it so as to hasten its action? If we can get the full effect of a chemical manure in one year, why must we wait a lifetime to see the end of one application of dung? Time is moving; the old-fashioned idea that a manure is valuable for its lasting qualities, but not for its action, is fast passing away. It would be better to leave bones and phosphate rock unground.

With all this scientific prelude, I am bound to confess that I am just as helpless in regard to the treatment or improvement of dung as the most old-fashioned farmer. I have no doubt, however, that it is no use fixing ammonia where there is hardly any to fix. It costs nothing to look at your dung with the idea of doing something to it, but you certainly cannot touch it without going to sea, and you cannot bear any more of that. It would be better to leave bones and phosphate rock unground.

To give some idea of one attempt to estimate the loss of the ingredients contained in dung, I may say that we applied it to grass land between 1856 and 1878, and have taken a crop of hay every year since. At the end of 20 years we had only got back 14 per cent. of the nitrogen supplied in the manure, less than one-half the potash, and not more than one-third the phosphoric acid. The loss of the nitrogen was the most serious; it is still quite distinct, and when it will come to an end no one can predict. On the whole, as regards the question of economy, I am therefore inclined to advise that the dung should be carted from the yard to the field, and left there in a heap until required for application, or that it should be applied directly from the yards. All labor expended upon dung adds certainly to the cost, but it does not add with the same certainty to its value.

Formerly 400 bushels of potatoes were grown to the acre; 600 bushels was not an unusual yield, and over 1000 bushels have been grown out in New York, but the average crop now grown is less than 120 bushels per acre. The same with corn. There is not as much grown per acre as there should be; to produce it at the least cost, and to get the most work, as ploughing, planting, cultivating and harvesting has to be done, whether the crop is a large or a small one, and it takes a certain number of bushels to pay this cost, and all produced above that is profit. On a small farm of one or two acres, grown on an acre, yet few realize what the land is capable of producing with proper tillage of the soil and other crops. The largest production for the least amount of labor pays best in farming, and in manure production. Every bushel kept fed or fully supplied with the raw material of the proper kind, it will not turn out the complement of the manufactured article that it should, yet all the small expenses of manufacturing is the cost of the manure, and the larger quantity that should be produced if the raw material was fully supplied; consequently the cost of the article produced is much larger, and in the close competition which now exists in all branches of manufacture (except farming) it would be only a question of time when the manure producer would be driven out of business. In this way would come to an end. The same principle applied to feeding animals a sufficiency of food of proper kind, will pay in growth, milk, wool or eggs, according to what it is fed to, and the more the food is a detriment and less, and in time of two farmers, one following each course, starting with the same amount, one would grow rich and the other poor. It is the same in feeding the land, although not so readily noticed, and apparently little thought of generally.

A. H. W.

BREEDER'S TABLE-FEBRUARY.

Date when an animal serves to give birth.

	Male.	Cow.	Ewe.	Swine.
Feb. 1.	48 wks.	40 wks.	21 wks.	16 wks.
Jan. 2.	49	41	22	17
Feb. 3.	50	42	23	18
Feb. 4.	51	43	24	19
Feb. 5.	52	44	25	20
Feb. 6.	53	45	26	21
Feb. 7.	54	46	27	22
Feb. 8.	55	47	28	23
Feb. 9.	56	48	29	24
Feb. 10.	57	49	30	25
Feb. 11.	58	50	31	26
Feb. 12.	59	51	32	27
Feb. 13.	60	52	33	28
Feb. 14.	61	53	34	29
Feb. 15.	62	54	35	30
Feb. 16.	63	55	36	31
Feb. 17.	64	56	37	32
Feb. 18.	65	57	38	33
Feb. 19.	66	58	39	34
Feb. 20.	67	59	40	35
Feb. 21.	68	60	41	36
Feb. 22.	69	61	42	37
Feb. 23.	70	62	43	38
Feb. 24.	71	63	44	39
Feb. 25.	72	64	45	40
Feb. 26.	73	65	46	41
Feb. 27.	74	66	47	42
Feb. 28.	75	67	48	43
Feb. 29.	76	68	49	44
Feb. 30.	77	69	50	45
Feb. 31.	78	70	51	46
Feb. 32.	79	71	52	47
Feb. 33.	80	72	53	48
Feb. 34.	81	73	54	49
Feb. 35.	82	74	55	50
Feb. 36.	83	75	56	51
Feb. 37.	84	76	57	52
Feb. 38.	85	77	58	53
Feb. 39.	86	78	59	54
Feb. 40.	87	79	60	55
Feb. 41.	88	80	61	56
Feb. 42.	89	81	62	57
Feb. 43.	90	82	63	58
Feb. 44.	91	83	64	59
Feb. 45.	92	84	65	60
Feb. 46.	93	85	66	61
Feb. 47.	94	86	67	62
Feb. 48.	95	87	68	63
Feb. 49.	96	88	69	64
Feb. 50.	97	89	70	65
Feb. 51.	98	90	71	66
Feb. 52.	99	91	72	67
Feb. 53.	100	92	73	68
Feb. 54.	101	93	74	69
Feb. 55.	102	94	75	70
Feb. 56.	103	95	76	71
Feb. 57.	104	96	77	72
Feb. 58.	105	97	78	73
Feb. 59.	106	98	79	74
Feb. 60.	107	99	80	75
Feb. 61.	108	100	81	76
Feb. 62.	109	101	82	77
Feb. 63.	110	102	83	78
Feb. 64.	111	103	84	79
Feb. 65.	112	104	85	80
Feb. 66.	113	105	86	81
Feb. 67.	114	106	87	82
Feb. 68.	115	107	88	83
Feb. 69.	116	108	89	84
Feb. 70.	117	109	90	85
Feb. 71.	118	110	91	86
Feb. 72.	119	111	92	87
Feb. 73.	120	112	93	88
Feb. 74.	121	113	94	89
Feb. 75.	122	114	95	90
Feb. 76.	123	115	96	91
Feb. 77.	124	116	97	92
Feb. 78.	125	117	98	93
Feb. 79.	126	118	99	94
Feb. 80.	127	119	100	95
Feb. 81.	128	120	101	96
Feb. 82.	129	121	102	97
Feb. 83.	130	122	103	98
Feb. 84.	131	123	104	99
Feb. 85.	132	124	105	100
Feb. 86.	133	125	106	101
Feb. 87.	134	126	107	102
Feb. 88.	135	127	108	103
Feb. 89.	136	128	109	104
Feb. 90.	137	129	110	105
Feb. 91.	138	130	111	106
Feb. 92.	139	131	112	107
Feb. 93.	140	132	113	108
Feb. 94.	141	133	114	109
Feb. 95.	142	134	115	110
Feb. 96.	143	135	116	111
Feb. 97.	144	136	117	112
Feb. 98.	145	137	118	113
Feb. 99.	146	138	119	114
Feb. 100.	147	139	120	115
Feb. 101.	148	140	121	116
Feb. 102.	149	141	122	117
Feb. 103.	150	142	123	118
Feb. 104.	151	143	124	119
Feb. 105.	152	144	125	120
Feb. 106.	153	145	126	121
Feb. 107.	154	146	127	122
Feb. 108.	155	147	128	123
Feb. 109.	156	148	129	124
Feb. 110.	157	149	130	125
Feb. 111.	158	150	131	126
Feb. 112.	159	151	132	127
Feb. 113.	160	152	133	128
Feb. 114.	161	153	134	129
Feb. 115.	162	154	135	130
Feb. 116.	163	155	136	131
Feb. 117.	164	156	137	132
Feb. 118.	165	157	138	133
Feb. 119.	166	158	139	134
Feb. 120.	167	159	140	135
Feb. 121.	168	160	141	136
Feb. 122.	169	161	142	137
Feb. 123.	170	162	143	138
Feb. 124.	171	163	144	139
Feb. 125.	172	164	145	140
Feb. 126.	173	165	146	141
Feb. 127.	174	166	147	142
Feb. 128.	175	167	148	143
Feb. 129.	176	168	149	144
Feb. 130.	177	169	150	145
Feb. 131.	178	170	151	146
Feb. 132.	179	171	152	147
Feb. 133.	180	172	153	148
Feb. 134.	181	173	154	149
Feb. 135.	182	174	155	150
Feb. 136.	183	175	156	151
Feb. 137.	184	176	157	152
Feb. 138.	185	177	158	153
Feb. 139.	186	178	159	154
Feb. 140.	187	179	160	155
Feb. 141.	188	180	161	156
Feb. 142.	189	181	162	157
Feb. 143.	190	182	163	158
Feb. 144.	191	183	164	159
Feb. 145.	192	184	165	160
Feb. 146.	193	185	166	161
Feb. 147.	194	186	167	162
Feb. 148.	195	187	168	163
Feb. 149.	196	188	169	164
Feb. 150.	197	189	170	165
Feb. 151.	198	190	171	166
Feb. 152.	199	191	172	167
Feb. 153.	200	192	173	168
Feb. 154.	201	193	174	169
Feb. 155.	202	194	175	170
Feb. 156.	203	195	176	171
Feb. 157.	204	196	177	172
Feb. 158.	205	197	178	173
Feb. 159.	206	198	179	174
Feb. 160.	207	199	180	175
Feb. 161.	208	200	181	176
Feb. 162.	209	201	182	177
Feb. 163.	210	202	183	178
Feb. 164.	211	203	184	179
Feb. 165.	212	204	185	180
Feb. 166.	213	205	186	181
Feb. 167.	214	206	187	182
Feb. 168.	215	207	188	183
Feb. 169.	216	208	189	184
Feb. 170.	217	209	190	185
Feb. 171.	218	210	191	186
Feb. 172.	219	211	192	187
Feb. 173.	220	212	193	188
Feb. 174.	221	213	194	189
Feb. 175.	222	214	195	190
Feb. 176.	223	215	196	191
Feb. 177.	224	216	197	192
Feb. 178.	225	217	198	193
Feb. 179.	226	218	199	194
Feb. 180.	227	219	200	195
Feb. 181.	228	220	201	196
Feb. 182.	229	221	202	197
Feb. 183.	230	222	203	198
Feb. 184.	231	223	204	199
Feb. 185.	232	224	205	200
Feb. 186.	233	225	206	201
Feb. 187.	234	226	207	202
Feb. 188.	235	227	208	203
Feb. 189.	236	228	209	204
Feb. 190.	237	229	210	205
Feb. 191.	238	230	211	206
Feb. 192.	239	231	212	207
Feb. 193.	240	232	213	208
Feb. 194.	241	233	214	209
Feb. 195.	242	234	215	210
Feb. 196.	243	235	216	211
Feb. 197.	244	236	217	212
Feb. 198.	245	237	218	213
Feb. 199.	246	238	219	214
Feb. 200.	247	239	220	215
Feb. 201.	248	240	221	216
Feb. 202.	249	241	222	217
Feb. 203.	250	242	223	218
Feb. 204.	251	243	224	219
Feb. 205.	252	244	225	220
Feb. 206.	253	245	226	221
Feb. 207.	254	246	227	222
Feb. 208.	255	247	228	223
Feb. 209.	256	248	229	224
Feb. 210.	257	249	230	225
Feb. 211.	258	250	231	226
Feb. 212.	259	251	232	227
Feb. 213.	260	252	233	228
Feb. 214.	261	253	234	229
Feb. 215.	262	254	235	230
Feb. 216.	263	255	236	231
Feb. 217.	264	256	237	232
Feb. 218.	265	257	238	233
Feb. 219.	266	258	239	234
Feb. 220.	267	259	240	235
Feb. 221.	268	260	241	236
Feb. 222.	269	261	242	237
Feb. 223.	270	262	243	238
Feb. 224.	271	263	244	239
Feb. 225.	272	264	245	240
Feb. 226.	273	265	246	241
Feb. 227.	274	266	247	242
Feb. 228.	275	267	248	243
Feb. 229.	276	268	249	244
Feb. 230.	277	269	250	245
Feb. 231.	278	270	251	246
Feb. 232.	279	271	252	247
Feb. 233.	280	272	253	248
Feb. 234.	281	273	254	249
Feb. 235.	282	274	255	250
Feb. 236.	283	275	256	251
Feb. 237.	284	276	257	252
Feb. 238.	285	277	258	253
Feb. 239.	286	278	259	254
Feb. 240.	287	279	260	255
Feb. 241.	288	280	261	256
Feb. 242.	289	281	262	257
Feb. 243.	290	282	263	258
Feb. 244.	291	283	264	259
Feb. 245.	292	284	265	260
Feb. 246.	293	285	266	261
Feb. 247.	294	286	267	262
Feb. 248.	295	287	268	263
Feb. 249.	296	288	269	264
Feb. 250.	297	289	270	265
Feb. 251.	298	290	271	266
Feb. 252.	299	291	272	267
Feb. 253.	300	292	273	268
Feb. 254.	301	293	274	269
Feb. 255.	302	294	275	270
Feb. 256.	303	295	276	271
Feb. 257.	304	296	277	272
Feb. 258.	305	297	278	273
Feb. 259.	306	298	279	274
Feb. 260.	307	299	280	275
Feb. 261.	308	300	281	276
Feb. 262.	309	301	282	277
Feb. 263.	310	302	283	278
Feb. 264.	311	303	284	279
Feb. 265.	312	304	285	280
Feb. 266.	313	305	286	281
Feb. 267.	314	306	287	282
Feb. 268.	315	307	288	283
Feb. 269.	316	308	289	284
Feb. 270.	317	309	290	285
Feb. 271.	318	310	291	

DURING February, March and April 14 MONTHS.

In order to encourage the formation of clubs, during the next three months, 14 Months will be given to Each Subscriber when two or more order together, either directly or through a postmaster or agent. Single subscribers, at \$1, will receive THE GLOBE from now until the 5th March, '85.

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All copies lost in the mails will be duplicated free of expense.

When postage stamps are sent they should not be registered.

All exchange newspapers and magazines should be addressed simply, "Lock Drawer 2220, Boston, Mass." Sample copies are free.

TO OUR READERS.

When you answer any of the advertisements in this paper, please do so in the favor of the Globe, so that you may see the same in THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1884.

ALONG THE LINES;

OR

HEROES IN BLUE AND GRAY.

In The Weekly Globe of next Tuesday, February 12, we shall begin a new story by Ernest A. Young, entitled "Along the Lines; or, Heroes in Blue and Gray." It will be the record of Luke Leighton at Antietam. We need hardly commend Mr. Young's work to our readers. We have written several thrilling stories for The Globe and they have always been popular. This is in his best vein and is a war story of great power and interest.

14 Months for \$1.

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14 Months for \$1.

Postmasters and agents, whether to order one subscription or several, at one time, can promise every subscriber that he will receive THE GLOBE 14 months for \$1.

All clubs of 5 or more will receive THE GLOBE 14 months.

Every person who sends in addition to his own subscription the subscription of another, with \$2, will have both subscriptions run 14 months.

FORM CLUBS FOR 14 MONTHS.

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LAST YEAR'S CLUB RAISERS.

Will every agent who sent a club last year kindly see each member and secure his subscription and renew the club for this year? Ask all your friends and neighbors to subscribe, and increase the club by the addition of many new names. It is easy to secure subscribers to THE WEEKLY GLOBE, because it shows for itself that it is the best dollar weekly in the United States.

MONEY IN FARMING.

HOW TO GROW CROPS PROFITABLY.

Tuesday, February 26, the first of a series of papers of the greatest importance to farmers will begin. Each of the great crops—wheat, cotton, corn, the grasses, potatoes, rye, barley, buckwheat, etc., will be fully considered in respect of soil and fertilizers. Such information and directions will be given as will enable any intelligent farmer to increase the yield of his crops and make his farm more remunerative.

No farmer can afford to miss reading these articles. Any one of them will be worth more than the yearly price of THE GLOBE. Subscribe at once, and read every one of the series.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The sudden death of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS sent a thrill of sorrow through this community yesterday. It was generally known that he had passed the line of three score and ten, but his bright eye and ruddy countenance, his elastic step and buoyant cheerful manner, as he moved in and out among us day after day and week after week, gave promise of several years of life and activity. After scarcely a week of pain and suffering he passed away at last as peacefully and calmly as a little child drops asleep in his mother's arms.

Language seems inadequate to draw the picture of the man whose word-paintings have made him famous even unto the uttermost parts of the civilized world. Born and reared in luxury, educated in the most liberal manner, with great natural abilities and with a power as an orator unequalled by any man of his day and generation, far removed from any of the temptations of the world, he lived a life of heroic self-denial and heroic self-sacrifice. He was a man who should glide through life on flowery beds of ease and accept the best places which wealth, power and influence could jointly bestow.

There was no social, professional or political height to which he might not justly have aspired, and no position which he might not have filled with distinguished ability and with the applause of his contemporaries. The rich and powerful would cheerfully and willingly have bestowed upon him all the honors which most men seek and prize. Yet the ambitious and brilliant young lawyer, who saw that his circumstances offered such promises, deliberately cast them aside and for nearly half a century devoted his whole energies, his voice, his time, his money, to the relief of the poor and the oppressed, without regard to sex, race, color or condition. This was the distinguishing feature of this man's life, and he chose this path under luxurious circumstances, such as would have held back most men as with a grip of iron. He was the one man in a million who would out-loose from such surroundings, turn his back on such a brilliant outlook and walk steadily in the path of duty. Men who differed from him, and even those who were the subjects of his merciless and matchless criticism, never doubted his sincerity or failed to respect his honesty of purpose.

How well he did his work every man, woman and child knows and understands. He lived to see the greatest object of his life—the emancipation of four millions of slaves—accomplished at a terrible cost. He also lived to enjoy the proud satisfaction of knowing that the millions of his fellow-citizens who had doubted his judgment on this question finally accorded to him all honor for his thirty years of work and sacrifice in this direction. Now that he is dead he will be mourned by all classes of people. The strongest, brightest and ablest men recognized his peerless power and ability, but the real tear-stained mourners, the people who will feel his loss most keenly and cherish his memory most tenderly, are the weak, the lowly, and the unfortunate, whose friend he chose to be rather than become the champion of the rich and powerful.

And this is WENDELL PHILLIPS could have wished, if we may judge by the work to which he devoted his great powers during his whole life. He is gone; but he will live in history. His example will be the inspiration of many men in time to come, and will lead them to emulate him in using their best powers to relieve and help the poor, the down-trodden, the oppressed and the unfortunate wherever and wherever the opportunity is offered or can be discovered.

Even the educators are beginning to realize some of the faults of the public school system. The Journal of Education speaks in pretty strong terms of the practice of rushing with steam at full head, which is the fate of scholars and teachers alike in the public schools, and stampede alike: "Stow up" is the motto which should now be written, in big letters, over every school-room door from Portland, Me., to Portland, Ore." This is a very meaning comment on the fact of the discussion that has recently occupied so much space in THE GLOBE. It is vastly better

to admit frankly the evils of the system than to deny that there are any. A decisive statement like this from one of the most prominent educational journals of the whole country is a step in the direction of remedying one of the worst evils of the common schools.

HAVE WE REACHED "BED ROCK"?

When the wild stories of alleged disaster come from Wall street, intelligent men think that the bottom has not been reached in the matter of low prices and business depression.

When stocks take a sharp and sudden upward turn and the bulls out the bears to the quick the same people think that "bed rock" has been reached, and that it is time to go in on that theory.

The business of the country is suffering simply from a general lack of confidence. When all intelligent men decide that the bottom has been reached, then we shall regain confidence. A boom in the stock market will follow, and the general business of the country will receive an impetus that will shorten thousands of long faces by many inches.

The question should be decided not by the ups and downs of the thermometer of Wall street, but by the actual facts of the case. The point is whether the gradual settling process of the last two years has not taken the inflation out of all things that were inflated? Are not iron, cotton, wool, breadstuffs, lumber, sugar and all other commodities now quoted at as low prices as we can expect, judging by the past? If they are, here is pretty good evidence that "bed rock" has arrived, and that the upward turn is very near at hand.

We have lacked one bad feature of the depression of 1873 to 1879. Since the turn of 1879 we have not had a real estate boom with the disastrous results which usually follow the decline. Real estate is the last to feel a boom; but, if it rises slowly in price, it goes down after the figures on everything else have wilted. Clinging to mortgaged real estate failed hundreds of firms from 1875 to 1879, and the decline of the real estate boom of '70 and '72 caused an immense amount of misery after all other inflated commodities had settled. We have had no real estate boom to leave the seeds of trouble now, and it is a most hopeful feature of the present condition of affairs.

On the whole, we are inclined to the opinion that the bottom has been reached, and that better prices, better days and a new era of prosperity are about to dawn upon the country and the world.

A PECULIAR SURGICAL CASE.

An operation of unusual importance in surgery was performed last week at Bellevue Hospital, New York. BRUNO KNORR had a bullet-hole in his forehead, and a bullet somewhere in his brain. The surgeons calculated the direction of the bullet, and cut out a piece of the skull from the back of his head. They found the bullet, took it out, and then, in order to keep drained the clean-cut channel it had made from one side of his brain to the other, a perforated rubber tube was drawn through. And there the man lies, progressing well, with a rubber tube a quarter of an inch in diameter drawn through his brain, and projecting from his skull front and back.

The case stands completely alone in the whole history of surgery. It is wonderful for the marvelous skill and delicacy with which the operation was performed, bringing the patient safe through when the least unsteadiness or wandering of the probe in the brain substance would have been fatal. It is wonderful, too, for the accuracy with which the direction and location of the bullet were determined. It is said to be the first known case in which this was ever exactly done and the bullet taken from another opening. But the case has an interest outside of its technical bearings. If the man lives, the effect of this disturbance of his brain tissue upon his mind and character will be of deep interest to every one who cares for the developments of science. Its nearest parallel is the historical case of the man who had a crowbar driven up through his brain, and whose character afterward was the exact opposite of what it had been before.

The case of KNORR will furnish some valuable data to the scientists who are earnestly fumbling after facts, to show them the relation between mind and brain.

BUSINESS MEN'S PROBABILITIES.

The Texas statesman, traveler and romancer, sometimes known as Hon. Mr. OCHILTREE, is out with the latest authoritative statement as to the choice of "the business men of this country" for president. He thinks it is ARTHUR. It has come about in these latter days that whenever a public man wants to publish his choice for the presidency he invariably proves the wisdom and shrewdness of his selection by declaring that "the business men would be sold for him." It happens that among the business men there are ardent free-traders and ardent protectionists, ardent Republicans and ardent Democrats. It is quite possible that they will follow their political convictions in voting for president just as usual. There is a good deal of first-class nonsense in the frequent announcements of what "the business men" will do.

WHY SUCH POLLY?

TILDEN J. ABBOTT was in the prime of life and had the respect of a large circle of business acquaintances; he held an important position in a banking institution; his social connections were pleasant; his domestic affairs a type of happiness; his relatives were among the most respectable in the community; his reputation was unimpaired; he belonged to a church whose solemn creed and high obligations demanded honesty, virtue and sobriety.

Why should a man such as he count as haughty the confidence of a noble woman, the glad welcome and trustful affection of children who ought to be dearer than life, the friendship of the respectable, the honest and the pure, for the sake of dollars which will enable him to enjoy pleasures of a questionable character—the indulgence in crime itself and a heritage of remorse? Why should he become an outcast on the face of the earth, despised, hunted, pitted, for the sake of unsatisfying lust? Why should he bring sorrow upon his father, his brothers and sisters? Upon the woman who has borne and reared his children in pain, and give those children a legacy of dishonor for the sake of indulgences which can never bring him anything but bitterness?

ABBOTT is but a type of hundreds who have gone his way before him. And the young men men who have still retained their probity should learn from this terrible example a lesson which will make them shudder whenever the idea of undue coquetry enters their brain. What Abbott and those like him have lost is more than life. It is more than all that can ever be

regained by them. If gentlemen in places of trust will look with open eyes upon the picture of what Abbott has lost, they will recoil from temptation with horror; they will not suffer a thought of dishonesty, or an appearance of dishonesty to linger in their minds for a moment. And so long as they allow the influence of home, and the happiness which morality and virtue ensures to be ever present with them, they are safe.

COMPELLED TO DISGORGE.

Congress has at last declared that the declaration, "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth," does not specially refer to the railroads. The action of the House in declaring forfeited the unearned grants of land claimed by the Texas Pacific's assigns and other railroads is the most satisfactory thing done by that body for many a day. It required much steady pressure of public opinion to get Congress moved up to the point of doing its duty, but public opinion got in its work and whipped the corporations on their own ground—the floor of the House.

The laws under which the grants were made were intended to cause forfeiture the instant the grants lapsed, but the framers of these laws forgot that among other beautiful features of our legal system there is a Supreme Court. At the first convenient opportunity the Supreme Court let Congress that it had not legislated as it intended, and that after a grant was made it required an act of Congress to forfeit it if the conditions were not fulfilled. A number of efforts have been made since that decision to procure acts of forfeiture from Congress, but the lobby has always aided the Supreme Court in protecting the railroads.

Recent exposures of the reasons why Congress has failed heretofore in its duty have had their effect, and the House is now enthusiastically virtuous on the subject of land grants. When Judge HOLMAN tossed his sweeping resolution into the House one morning, a resolution that declared it to be the sense of the House that all unearned lands, millions of millions of acres, should be forfeited, the House carried it through with a hurrah by 300 to 18; and when the Texas Pacific bill was called up last Thursday afternoon, in less than ten minutes the 16,000,000-acre land grant to this dead corporation was forfeited by the House without one word in opposition and with only one vote against it. Eight other grants were treated the same way, and 21,000,000 acres in all are thus restored to the public domain in the case Senate agrees. It is not likely that the Senate will have the hardihood to disgorge.

A few hospitals for foundlings to be gathered from the great cities has been established at Hampton, N. J. The founder sensibly thinks that the early training of children is cheaper than building prisons and almshouses.

"I never pay the least attention to blouses when examining a witness," says an old attorney. "The blouse is as far as I am concerned, the evidence of a lie; nor is it the true sign of an embarrassed man, I know that, for I have been told that I was blushing purple when I was as calm and unembarrassed as I am at this moment."

Little Rock Gazette: When the average Stalwart Republican editor reflects that the Dukes-Nutt tragedies and the farcical trials growing out of them occurred in highly civilized Pennsylvania, "way up in God's country, and not in the barbarous South, he gets up on his hind legs and howls.

CONSULAR WISDOM.

Our consular service is a great institution. It accumulates more unique and startling information than any other department, and prints it for the enlightenment of the general public. The December number of that highly sensational serial, the consular reports, contains the results of some profound investigations made by Consul-General MERRITT of London. Mr. MERRITT has been studying the industrial situation in England, and he has reached this startling and novel conclusion: "In a general sense the extreme poverty and distress among the laboring classes is due to the low wages which they receive. The wages are in most cases such as the employer chooses to pay, the laborer as a rule being helpless from the fact of his inability to change his residence and to seek other employment."

The popular notion that the inordinate poverty of the laboring classes is due to their own criminal folly in producing more wealth than they can consume must be abandoned. General MERRITT has dealt a severe blow to the over-production theory by showing that laborers are poor because they do not receive enough for their share, instead of because there is a superabundance of the products of labor.

It is also surprising to learn that in England the wages are such as the employers choose to pay. But we wonder if it ever occurred to this brilliant investigator to inquire why the wages are fixed by the employers and why the laborers are helpless. If General MERRITT will only deal with this branch of the subject he can greatly increase the value of his reports.

France presents an interesting condition of the labor question just now. The earnest debates in the Chamber of Deputies show the importance to which the question has come. M. FERRY and M. CLEMENCEAU, in their debate the other day, represented the two distinctive lines of radical reform. The former contended that the solution of the problem must rest with individuals, not the government, and that "real reforms consist in liberty in individual initiative and foresight," while the latter maintained that these things are part of the state.

There seems to have been a simultaneous increase of crime over a large part of the world recently. All the principal cities of the United States have had an unusual number of garrotings, robberies and murders. London has had an increase of similar crimes, and now it is said that in Vienna there have almost made a reign of terror.

The bogus butter manufacturers have a larger foreign trade than those who send the genuine article. Highly virtuous, isn't it, for the United States Congress to talk about prohibiting the importation of adulterated wines when last year we sent abroad 2,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine.

Governor MURRAY shows fight in a very plucky style on the charges concerning his career as United States marshal in Kentucky. He will have plenty of chance to be even more vigorous before Mr. SPRINGER'S investigation committee.

There were an unusual number of accidents in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania during the last year. It is estimated that one orphan has been made for every 60,000 tons of coal produced.

A painful accident happened to Mr. Smith of Newport the other day. He had been deaf as a post for years, but he had a fall, and last Sunday, when he went to church, he heard every word of the sermon.

When politicians are eminent, and landlords don't collect their rent; When paupers are snatched all the machines, and dicks are bent without a tongue; When judges don't let time to stop, and office-holders never stop; When preachers cut their sermons short, and folks to the church resort; When back subscribers all have paid, and the editor has to make a trade; Such happiness will surely pretend. This world must soon come to an end.

The comfort afforded is worth many times the cost of a pair of Wilson's Magnetic Isosles. Cold feet are impossible while wearing them, and they are warm, comfortable, and durable. Sold by druggists and shoe dealers. Price, 60 cents.

When lawyers fail to take a fee and juries never disagree; When politicians are eminent, and landlords don't collect their rent; When paupers are snatched all the machines, and dicks are bent without a tongue; When judges don't let time to stop, and office-holders never stop; When preachers cut their sermons short, and folks to the church resort; When back subscribers all have paid, and the editor has to make a trade; Such happiness will surely pretend. This world must soon come to an end.

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time to rebuke Senator DAWES for deserting his post of duty in ORDER to engage in a murder trial at Pittsfield.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Talk about honor among gamblers, who cares to beat a Plute Indian in Nevada, who recently deliberately stripped off his clothes down to an old cotton shirt to pay a bet and then walked up into the mountains to his home, not even saying "Poor Tom's a-cold."

Headlines of a college president to his pupils. Overlooked; never sleep on the floor in winter; never ride a thin horse bareback; never walk fifteen miles before breakfast; never thrust your knife more than half way down your throat; never walk into a parlor at a reception and put your feet on the mantel-piece. It will cause the blood to run to your head.

Indiana's clergyman have struck a terrible blow at the undertakers' profession. They join in recommending that funerals be held on week days and in private houses, that the corpse be secluded from the public, and that burial be private on the day after the ceremony.

Baron A. de Rothschild is having built one of the largest yachts in the world that was ever constructed. She is 246 feet long and 27 feet beam; her engines are expected to develop 1400 horsepower, and the speed expected is 14 1/2 knots. She will be ready for sea by June, and her name will be Eros.

"Don't marry until you can support a wife," is the advice of a college president to his pupils. All men followed that advice they would never marry. Wives have kept thousands of men out of the poorhouse, no matter what else they have done.

A New York man was shot in the forehead, and the bullet has been extracted from the back of his head by cutting a hole in the skull the size of a cent. Surgery makes more progress than medicine.

Dr. George Fordyce, the anatomist and chemical lecturer, for twenty years lived on one meal a day. He had excellent health.

At the city jail in Portland, Ore., upon the inside door a prisoner has written, by rubbing the white-wash from the wall with his finger: "God bless our home," "All people who enters here leaves all hope behind," "Welcome," and "Shut the door."

A novel funeral piece consists of a clock made of hyacinths and tuberoses, the hands and figures being of immortelles. Below is the inscription, "The hour has come."

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"I never pay the least attention to blouses when examining a witness," says an old attorney. "The blouse is as far as I am concerned, the evidence of a lie; nor is it the true sign of an embarrassed man, I know that, for I have been told that I was blushing purple when I was as calm and unembarrassed as I am at this moment."

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To overcome the claims of men who got into the army while physically unsound Commissioner Dudley advocates the passage of a bill making six months' service after enlistment proof of physical soundness at the time of enlistment.

Traveler: "Why are you whistling that way?" he asked a policeman. "He's my son." "What has he done to deserve such severe punishment?" "He ain't done nothin' yet, but as I am goin' away from home today to be gone some time, and knowin' that he'll need it before I get back, I thought I'd better give it to him now."

Mr. Clarence Levy proposes to found a home for uneducated jockeys who have borne good reputations.

The Hudson river ice crop is considered the largest and best ever known here. Don't imagine, however, that this will affect the price of ice. New York Commercial Advertiser: On the day which he sets apart for celebrating the new year the Chinaman pays his debts. In this remarkable creditable practice he shows his love of justice and his duty to his fellow-man. Many of our most eminent Chinese brethren never pay their debts at all.

The shortest epitaph on record was composed by Douglas Jerrold, the wit. The subject of the epitaph was Charles Knight. The epitaph itself was: "Good Night (Knight)."

Exchange: "I say, old fellow, you can do me a great kindness." "Well, what is it?" "I am \$50 short this morning, and if you can lend me that money, you will place me under a lasting obligation." "I'm, yes; lasting obligation, quite likely." "Good morning."

Change, the Chinese giant, states that very few first-class people from China are to be found in this country.

A lecturer learnedly discusses the future of this country. He says that the average man can make more money by knowing how to make a good living during his brief stay upon it.

When called a "fool," Keifer doesn't know what is meant thereby, according to his own confession. No wonder the Republicans wanted such a man for speaker last year.

Forty-three men are awaiting trial for murder in Chicago. Of course their lawyers are studying books on insanity.

Detective to an admirer: "

do. 4@8c ½ lb; choice Veal, 9@10c ½ lb; fair to good
do. 7@8c ½ lb; common do. 4@5c ½ lb; Worcester
county choice do. 9@11c ½ lb; Worcester county

HAY AND STRAW.—The market for hay remains without any change. We quote choice Eastern and Northern Hay at \$13 00/24 00 per ton; good, \$14 00/15 00; fine, \$13 00/24 00 per ton; poor, \$10 00/12 00 per ton. Damaged Hay has been selling at \$9 00/10 00 per ton.

HEMP.—The market for Manila Hemp is quiet and prices are nominally 10¢ @ 12¢ lb. Sisal Hemp has sold at 4¢ @ 4 1/2¢ lb. Jute Butts are quiet at 2 1/2¢ @ 2 3/4¢ lb for paper and bagging grades.

24....@c; Rio Grande, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ @22c; Montevideo, 24
....c; California, 21@21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; wet Buens Ayres, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
@11c; dry Western, 16@16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; wet do, 9@10c; South
ern dry, 15@8c. Goat skins—Madras, 55@60c; Bu
nos Ayres, 54@57c; Cape Cod, 54@55c. 34—25c.

[illegible]

sales at 56@57c for Western; Calcutta, 58@...c 28 gal.
Lard Oil has been in fair demand; sales of West
ern extra at 72@75c; Boston at 60@62c 28 gal; No 1

[illegible]

10c 鷄 肉; com to good 10@13c 鷄 肉; live fowl, mixed
lots, ...@... c 鷄 肉; live Spring Chickens, ...@... c 鷄 肉
for heavy weight.

Western Peers, choice, 17¢18 3/4 lb; fair to good, 16¢17 3/4 lb; extra, 15¢16 3/4 lb; Chisken, 14¢15 3/4 lb; D'Arbeque and Fowls, made, 12¢13 3/4 lb; common, 10¢11 3/4 lb.

Onions—White, 12¢13 3/4 lb; red, 11¢12 3/4 lb; Grimes, 11¢12 3/4 lb; Graft, 11¢12 3/4 lb; 30 lb; Venison and other, 10¢11 3/4 lb; 20 lb; 9¢10 3/4 lb.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a fair demand for pork. We quote sales of old mess at 8¢.... Choice, 10¢11 3/4 lb; extra, 12¢13 3/4 lb; 30 lb; 11¢12 3/4 lb; 20 lb; 10¢11 3/4 lb; 10 lb; 9¢10 3/4 lb; 5 lb; 8¢9 3/4 lb; 3 lb; 7¢8 3/4 lb; 1 lb; 6¢7 3/4 lb; 1/2 lb; 5¢6 3/4 lb; 1/4 lb; 4¢5 3/4 lb; 1/8 lb; 3¢4 3/4 lb; 1/16 lb; 2¢3 3/4 lb; 1/32 lb; 1¢2 3/4 lb; 1/64 lb; 1/256 lb; 1/512 lb; 1/1024 lb; 1/2048 lb; 1/4096 lb; 1/8192 lb; 1/16384 lb; 1/32768 lb; 1/65536 lb; 1/131072 lb; 1/262144 lb; 1/524288 lb; 1/1048576 lb; 1/2097152 lb; 1/4194304 lb; 1/8388608 lb; 1/16777216 lb; 1/33554432 lb; 1/67108864 lb; 1/134217728 lb; 1/268435456 lb; 1/536870912 lb; 1/1073741824 lb; 1/2147483648 lb; 1/4294967296 lb; 1/8589934592 lb; 1/17179869184 lb; 1/34359738368 lb; 1/68719476736 lb; 1/137438953472 lb; 1/274877906944 lb; 1/549755813888 lb; 1/1099511627776 lb; 1/2199023255552 lb; 1/4398046511104 lb; 1/8796093022208 lb; 1/17592186044416 lb; 1/35184372088832 lb; 1/70368744177664 lb; 1/140737488355328 lb; 1/281474976710656 lb; 1/562949953421312 lb; 1/1125899906842624 lb; 1/2251799813685248 lb; 1/4503599627370496 lb; 1/9007199254740992 lb; 1/18014398509481984 lb; 1/36028797018963968 lb; 1/72057594037927936 lb; 1/144115188075855872 lb; 1/288230376151711744 lb; 1/576460752303423488 lb; 1/1152921504606846976 lb; 1/2305843009213693952 lb; 1/4611686018427387904 lb; 1/9223372036854775808 lb; 1/18446744073709551616 lb; 1/36893488147419103232 lb; 1/73786976294838206464 lb; 1/147573952589676412928 lb; 1/295147905179352825856 lb; 1/590295810358705651712 lb; 1/1180591620717411303424 lb; 1/2361183241434822606848 lb; 1/4722366482869645213696 lb; 1/9444732965739290427392 lb; 1/18889465931478580854784 lb; 1/37778931862957161709568 lb; 1/75557863725914323419136 lb; 1/151115727451828646838272 lb; 1/302231454903657293676544 lb; 1/604462909807314587353088 lb; 1/1208925819614629174706176 lb; 1/2417851639229258349412352 lb; 1/4835703278458516698824704 lb; 1/9671406556917033397649408 lb; 1/19342813113834066795298816 lb; 1/38685626227668133590597632 lb; 1/77371252455336267181195264 lb; 1/154742504910672534362390528 lb; 1/309485009821345068724781056 lb; 1/618970019642690137449562112 lb; 1/1237940039285380274899124224 lb; 1/2475880078570760549798248448 lb; 1/4951760157141521099596496896 lb; 1/9903520314283042199192993792 lb; 1/19807040628566084398385987584 lb; 1/39614081257132168796771975168 lb; 1/79228162514264337593543950336 lb; 1/158456325028528675187087900672 lb; 1/316912650057057350374175801344 lb; 1/633825300114114700748351602688 lb; 1/1267650600228229401496703205376 lb; 1/2535301200456458802993406410752 lb; 1/5070602400912917605986812821504 lb; 1/10141204801825835211973625643008 lb; 1/20282409603651670423947251286016 lb; 1/40564819207303340847894502572032 lb; 1/81129638414606681695789005144064 lb; 1/162259276832133363391578010288128 lb; 1/324518553664266726783156020576256 lb; 1/649037107328533453566312041152512 lb; 1/1298074214657066907132624082305024 lb; 1/2596148429314133814265248164610048 lb; 1/5192296858628267628530496329220096 lb; 1/10384593717256535257060992658440192 lb; 1/20769187434513070514121985316880384 lb; 1/41538374869026141028243970633760768 lb; 1/83076749738052282056487941267521536 lb; 1/16615349947610456411297588253504288 lb; 1/33230699895220912822595176507008576 lb; 1/66461399790441825645190353014017152 lb; 1/132922799580883651290380706028034304 lb; 1/265845599161767302580761412056068608 lb; 1/531691198323534605161522824112137216 lb; 1/1063382396647069210323045648224274432 lb; 1/2126764793294138420646091296448548864 lb; 1/425352958658827684129321859289709728 lb; 1/850705917317655368258643718579419456 lb; 1/1701411834635310736517287437158838912 lb; 1/3402823669270621473034574874317677824 lb; 1/6805647338541242946069149748635355648 lb; 1/13611294677082485892138299497270711296 lb; 1/27222589353764971784276598994541422528 lb; 1/54445178707529943568553197989082845056 lb; 1/108890357415059887137106395978165690112 lb; 1/217780714830119774274212791956331380224 lb; 1/435561429660239548548425583912662760448 lb; 1/871122859320479097096851167825325520896 lb; 1/174224571864095819419370233565065103712 lb; 1/348449143728191638838740467130130207424 lb; 1/696898287456383277677480934260260414848 lb; 1/139379657491276655535496186852052082976 lb; 1

GRAIN.—Wheat futures less active, at an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢: sales, 2,312,000 bush. No. 2 red; February, \$1.44 $\frac{3}{4}$ @1.055¢; March, \$1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1.075¢; April,

\$1 09 $\frac{3}{4}$ @1 10; May, \$1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ @1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; June \$1 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ @1 13 $\frac{3}{8}$; spot sales, 102,000 bush. Of rye, 500 bush. Western sold at 69 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. delivered. Oats firm, but

very quiet; sales, 180,000 bush. No. 2 mixed, 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; Feb. 39 $\frac{5}{8}$ @39 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; March, 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ @40 $\frac{7}{8}$; April, 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; May, 42 $\frac{1}{8}$ @42 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Corn futures quiet, but

most of our May decline was recovered; sales, \$1,094-
\$1,641; Dec. 1978, \$1,387; Jan. 1979, \$1,350; Feb.
\$1,641; Mar., April, \$1,350; May, \$1,641; June,
\$1,350; July, \$1,641; Aug., Sept., \$1,350; Oct., Nov.,
\$1,641; Dec., \$1,350. Corn price: No. 2 mixed, 60¢;
No. 3 mixed, 55¢; No. 4 mixed, 50¢; No. 5 mixed, 45¢;
No. 6 mixed, 40¢; No. 7 mixed, 35¢; No. 8 mixed, 30¢;
No. 9 mixed, 25¢; No. 10 mixed, 20¢; No. 11 mixed, 15¢;
No. 12 mixed, 10¢; No. 13 mixed, 5¢; No. 14 mixed, 0¢.

COTTON—Futures were depressed by unfavorable
weather reports from the U.S. and Mexico. Prices
fell sharply for March, 10-12¢; for April, 11-15¢;
for May, 12-15¢; for June, 13-15¢; for July, 14-16¢;
for August, 11¢ for September, 10-15¢ for October,
11-15¢ for November, 12-15¢ for December, 13-15¢;
dull-middling upland, 10-15¢. Port receipts, 18,500
bales.

GRAIN—Rice—the coffee options lower; sales,
10,750 bags for \$1.75; 8,500 bags for \$1.80; 12,500
bags for \$1.85; 10,000 bags for \$1.90; 10,000
bags for \$1.95; 10,000 bags for \$2.00; 10,000
bags for \$2.05; 10,000 bags for \$2.10; 10,000
bags for \$2.15; 10,000 bags for \$2.20; 10,000
bags for \$2.25; 10,000 bags for \$2.30; 10,000
bags for \$2.35; 10,000 bags for \$2.40; 10,000
bags for \$2.45; 10,000 bags for \$2.50; 10,000
bags for \$2.55; 10,000 bags for \$2.60; 10,000
bags for \$2.65; 10,000 bags for \$2.70; 10,000
bags for \$2.75; 10,000 bags for \$2.80; 10,000
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bags for \$12.65; 10,000 bags for \$12.70; 10,000
bags for \$12.75; 10,000 bags for \$12.80;

[Special Correspondence of The Sunday Globe.]

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Brighton and Watertown Markets.
Arrivals of live stock at Brighton and Watertown
for the week ending Friday, February 2, 1884:

Western cattle, 1929; Eastern cattle, 149; Northern cattle, 483. Total, 2561.

Wool, 1929: Sheep and lambs, 5000; Northern sheep and lambs, 4310; Eastern sheep and lambs, 931. Total, 9451.

Swine, 1929: Pigs, 17,021. Veals, 265. Horses, 153.

PRICES OF BEEF CATTLE PER 100 LBS. LIVE WEIGHT.

Extra quality.....	\$9 75	\$7 37 1/2
First quality.....	8 50	6 83 1/2
Second quality.....	5 62 1/2	3 50
Third quality.....	4 50	3 50
Forecut.....	3 12 1/2	3 13 1/2

PRICES OF HIDES AND TALLOW.

Brish. hides, 7 @ 75¢.....	Country calf, 40 @ 50¢
Brish. tallow, 6 @ 8¢.....	Calfskins, 10 @ 10¢
Country.....	Country, 10 @ 10¢
do do by 5 @ 6¢.....	Lambskins, 85¢ 25¢ 1/2

Prices of beef cattle, 12 to 14 pounds, dressed weight, 1929 to 1930.

